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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.77.

September 20, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 79
Humidity .82 .92

September 20, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 86
Humidity .92 .. 68

7462 日三廿月八

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

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TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

LIEUT. RONALD PEASE, SON OF MR. PIKE PEASE, WAS KILLED IN ACTION. THE STEAMERS DEWA AND LORD TREDEGAR HAVE BEEN SUNK. BRITISH AIRCRAFT BOMBED AN ENEMY CAMP AT PROSENIK, IN BALKANS. THE DUTCH ARMY IS CONSTANTLY BEING STRENGTHENED. RUSSIANS ARE VIGOROUSLY ATTACKING THE ENEMY NORTH OF HALICZ. ITALIAN ATTACKS NEAR GORIZIA SURPASS PREVIOUS EFFORTS. THE ITALIANS ARE MAKING ASSAULTS WITH DENSE MASSES OF INFANTRY. FIVE ENEMY ATTACKS AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN FRANCE WERE CHECKED. A NEW RUSSIAN INTERNAL LOAN OF £300,000,000 IS BEING ISSUED. THE BRITISH ENTERED ENEMY TRENCHES NEAR RICHEBOURG LA BOUE. BRITISH HAVE TAKEN MORE PRISONERS & INFILDED MANY CASUALTIES. FIVE MORE BRITISH AEROPLANES HAVE FAILED TO RETURN.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Again Penetrate Enemy Trenches.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 19, 1.45 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says:—In the neighbourhood of Richebourg la Bue, we entered enemy trenches at three places, capturing prisoners and inflicting many casualties. Our casualties were very slight.

Heavy and continuous rains have fallen during the last twenty-four hours, and the general situation is unchanged since last evening.

Five more of our aeroplanes have failed to return.

Russian Sector Attacked.

September 19, 5.00 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—Enemy attacks in Champagne included five against the Russian sector, but they were everywhere checked by a barrage of machine-gun fire.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

September 19, 5.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a new Internal Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan of £300,000,000, redeemable in ten years, is to be issued in October, at 95.

THE RUSSIAN DRIVE.

A New Development.

September 18, 9.10 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that, with the renewal of the Russian offensive in Galicia, the brunt of the fighting is transferred from the south to the north of Halicz, where General Tcherniajeff is vigorously attacking the Germans and Turks, while the Russians to the south, who are faced by a most powerful system of defences, the capture of which would have involved protracted positional warfare, are firmly holding the positions won.

GREAT ITALIAN ATTACKS.

September 18, 9.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a telegram to the Cologne *Gazette* states that the Italian attacks on the plateau of Komen, near Gorizia, surpass any battle in the Italian campaign so far, and are only comparable to the fighting in the west or to the last Russian offensive. The Italians are adopting General Brusiloff's tactics, making continuous assaults with dense masses of infantry.

HOLLAND ALERT.

September 19, 7.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says that, in opening the States General, Queen Wilhelmina declared that she was firmly resolved to defend the independence and the rights of Holland. Her Majesty added that the Army was constantly being strengthened.

THE PRICE OF SHELLAC.

September 18, 10.20 p.m.

The Imperial Government is considering measures for stopping the speculative inflation in the price of shellac in London and Calcutta. It is stated that much of this commodity is required for military purposes.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

September 19, 2.45 p.m.

The following steamers have been sunk:—The ss. Dewa and the ss. Lord Tredegar. The latter was bound from New York to Bombay.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

British Repulse Enemy Attack.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 19, 2.45 p.m.
A British official announcement from Salonika states:—Our pickets to the east of Florina bridge repulsed an enemy attack. Our aircraft bombed an enemy camp at Prosenik, apparently successfully. There are no developments on the Doiran front.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

September 18, 10.20 p.m.

Lieutenant Ronald Pease, of the Coldstream Guards, a son of Mr. H. Pike Pease, (Assistant Postmaster General, and formerly Unionist Whip), has been killed in action.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra].

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IN THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

A General's Death.

September 18, 8.15 a.m.

Brigadier General H. F. H. Clifford has been killed.

Premier's Son Killed in Action.

September 18, 5.50 p.m.

Lieutenant Raymond Asquith, of the Grenadier Guards, the eldest son of the Prime Minister was killed in action on September 15.

Lieutenant Raymond Asquith was born in 1875. Like his distinguished father, he had a very brilliant career at College, being in turn a Scholar of Winchester and Balliol. He was also President of the Oxford Union, and, in 1902, he was elected Fellow of All Souls. He also followed his father's footsteps in choosing the bar as a profession, and was called to the Bar (Inner Temple) in 1904. He was Junior Counsel for Great Britain in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration at The Hague in 1911 and Junior Counsel to the Inland Revenue Office in 1914. At the outbreak of the war, he received a Second Lieutenant's commission of the 3rd Batt. 16th County of London Regiment. In 1907, Lieut. Asquith married Miss Katherine Horner, daughter of Sir John Horner, K.C.V.O., of Wells Park, Somerset, by whom and two daughters he is survived.

IN THE BALKANS.

Rumanians Continue to Advance.

September 18, 8.15 p.m.

The "Times" correspondent at the Rumanian Headquarters, writing on September 17, says the Russo-Rumanian forces at Dobrudja are taking up strong positions on the line from Rasova, ten miles south of Tchernavoda to Tuzla, twelve miles south of Constanza. The Rumanians continue to advance in Transylvania and have occupied the town of Fogaras, taking 1,800 prisoners. A German communiqué states that the Rumanians have reached Szekelyudvarhely, fifteen miles north-east of Brasso.

The New Greek Cabinet.

September 18, 5.50 p.m.

British diplomats consider that the new Greek Cabinet can only be satisfactory if it is made clear that it is a business and not a political Ministry.

Bulgarians Arm Turkish Civilians.

September 18, 5.50 p.m.

The Bulgarians have armed the Turkish civilians at Kavala from the Greek arsenal. This is most significant in view of the Bulgarian assurance that permanent occupation is not intended.

Allies Occupy Florina.

September 18, 9.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonika says the Allies have occupied Florina.

Bulgarians Fall Back in Disorder.

September 18, 11.35 p.m.

A French official message from Salonika says the Bulgarians are falling back in disorder from Florina towards Monastir, following a desperate battle with the Franco-Russian forces lasting the whole day of September 17 and the following night. The Bulgarians offered a furious resistance and frequently counter-attacked, the cavalry charging. The Serbs are progressing everywhere.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Fall of Monastir Expected.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 19, 6.25 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the Bulgarians are fleeing from Monastir. The fall of Florina was due to encircling movements by French, Russians and Serbians, directed by General Cordonnier. The Bulgarians, in attempting to retreat from the combined pressure, were decimated by a murderous fire and broke in disorder, abandoning guns. Thousands of Turkish and Bulgarian peasants joined in the flight, increasing the panic. When the Allies entered Florina the German garrison, after a slight resistance, fled. The Allies are following on the heels of the Bulgarians towards Monastir, while another Serbian force is advancing north of Monastir the fall of which is expected in a few days.

Diplomacy at Athens.

September 19, 9.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens telegraphs that on the 18th inst. the new Foreign Minister received congratulatory visits from the diplomatic representatives except those of the Entente Powers.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

New Armoured Cars' Great Work.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs that the advent of the "Tanks" or "Land dreadnaughts," as the Tommies have dubbed the new armoured cars, caused consternation among the enemy and inspired the British. The first to enter Flers bore a newspaper placard on the side, on which was inscribed "Great Hun victory: extra special edition." Eventually it put out of action a battery and half of the enemy field guns. This was followed by cheers and laughter from the Tommies. Another sat at a dugout, from whence a German battalion commander emerged and surrendered. The Boche prisoners near Pozieres were most curious to learn of the happenings at the sugar refinery, which was a nest of machine guns, and which they were convinced was impregnable. The fact is a "Tank," conghing bullets, burst in the barricaded door, scattering the sandbags. It disposed of the machine gunners most effectually, then the infantry marched in and took the place unopposed, while the ungainly machine clumsily bumped out to continue smashing the enemy defences.

The French papers are enthusiastic regarding the "Tanks," which they state are fitted with rams.

The "Daily Mail" says that this practical application of travelling forts is due to Colonel Swinton, formerly the official "eye-witness." They were constructed secretly in a midland town.

British Improve Positions.

September 18, 2.45 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué, says south of Flers and also east of Morcourt our position north of Martinpuich.

Terrible German Losses.

September 18, 8.00 p.m.

A Paris communiqué says:—We carried a trench east of Flers and repulsed enemy counter-attacks here; east of Berry and south of Denemecourt with heavy enemy losses. We progressed east of Berry and advanced to the eastern edge of Denemecourt, which is completely surrounded. We have taken up to the present 1,200 prisoners, and ten machine guns. The Germans made three violent attacks south of Denemecourt. The losses of the 10th Bersatz Division and the 120th German Reserve Regiment at Berry yesterday were enormous. Two battalions of the 38th Regiment of the 11th Division were almost annihilated.

British Lines Appreciably Advanced.

September 18, 8.35 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig says the general situation is unchanged.

A minor attack upon the elements of the enemy trenches east of Courclette was entirely successful. Our lines advanced appreciably here. The enemy entered one of our trenches west of Mouquet Farm under cover of heavy shelling, but was immediately driven out with loss. We have taken a further portion of the enemy trench system south of Thiepval. The enemy heavily shelled various parts of our line at intervals during the night.

French Capture Further Positions.

September 18, 1.30 a.m.

A Paris communiqué says: The French, in an attack north of the Somme, captured a cluster of trenches two hundred yards south of Combles. Desperate fighting continued at Denemecourt, south of the Somme. The French, after capturing the village and the last defenders, advanced a kilometre southwards in the direction of Albancourt. Simultaneous operations captured a trench west of Horgny and expelled the enemy from three small woods south-east of Denemecourt and occupied several trenches in the south-west. Over 1,600 unwounded prisoners have so far been counted as the result of two days' fighting in this sector, including 20 officers. There was reciprocal artillery activity in Champagne. The French on the left bank of the Meuse captured a trench on the southern slopes of Morthomme.

(Continued on page 5).

TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OBITUARY.

Sir Thomas L. Brunton.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, Received September 19.

The death is announced of Sir Thomas Landes Brunton, Consulting Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and the author of several medical publications.

Lord Ralph Drury Kerr.

London, Received September 19.

The death is announced of Lord Ralph Drury Kerr, K.C.B., who entered the 16th Hussars in 1857, being appointed Major-General in 1880. He served in the Afghan campaign in 1879 and commanded the Carragh District from 1881 to 1886. He was born on August 11th, 1837.

TWO SOLDIER BROTHERS.

Meeting on Hospital Ship.

A remarkable reunion of two brothers, both wounded in the war, took place at Southampton, where two hospital ships were discharging their living but bruised freight.

"A lieutenant in one of the ships had had his foot smashed by a German bomb," writes a correspondent. "I asked him his name, and on consulting my notebook remarked, 'There is another man of your name on board the —, lying just astern.'

"You don't mean to say it's Teddy?"

"Don't know, I'm sure. Here's the name, look; 2nd Lieut. E. S. — of the —th —."

"Well, I'll be jiggered if it isn't Teddy. I say—you must excuse me, you know, but that's my elder brother. He must have been in this show, too. They only came out about Christmas brigade was. How was his brother?"

"Five minutes later I had secured permission from the kindly R.A.M.C. staff officer for 'Teddy'—the senior in years was the junior in rank, I noticed—to leave his ship and come on board the other vessel till his train was ready. He had been wounded in the shoulder."

"It was pleasant to watch the meeting of the two brothers, who had been in France for eight months without either knowing precisely where the other was. They are the sons of an English country parson. They had last met during their training period in 1915 in a sequestered south-country rectory."

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TO-DAY.<br

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Shaukiwan Road. Telephone No. 907. On Friday the 12th September, Saturday the 13th September, and Monday the 15th September. A GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS will take place at the above Hotel Commencing from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 50 cents. W. GALLAGHER, Manager. HONGKONG, September 18, 1916.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Firing Line Crops from British Seeds.

French Government officials report that the fields behind the firing line near Verdun, sown by the peasants with oats, wheat, and potatoes, given by British farmers through the Agricultural Relief of Allies Committee, promise excellent crops.

New Bow Street Magistrate.

Mr. E. W. Garrett is to succeed the late Mr. Hopkins as magistrate at Bow-street Police Court. Mr. Garrett, who was born in 1850, was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1875, and appointed a metropolitan police magistrate in 1898. For some years he sat at West London Police Court, and latterly has been doing duty at Marylebone.

Heroism at Home.

The Dean of Peterborough, addressing a war anniversary service at Peterborough, said there had been heroism at home as well as in the trenches. Only the other day a stranger employed on munition work in that neighbourhood, who was known and distinguished for the zeal with which he worked on day and night shifts, week in and week out, became so exhausted one day that he was carried out and died alone and away from his friends, giving his life for his country.

Yarisse Under German Gunfire. Petrograd, Aug. 5.—Great enthusiasm has been aroused during the last week or two by a series of visits which the Empress of Russia has paid to the front of the Russian armies fighting against Germans and Austrians. The Empress has visited many field hospitals, and has decorated personally many officers and men to whom distinctions were awarded for services rendered in the recent fighting. In several cases the Empress drove within reach of the German artillery.

"How Were These Obtained?" It is claimed that the Krupp anti-aircraft guns are able to fire 15,000 ft. high," says the author of the article; "Voyage of Discovery in Northern Germany," in the Quarterly Review. The writer describes a visit to the German Admiralty, where he saw for the first time a six inch to the mile map of Rosyth (Scotland) Harbour, as well as maps of all our dock-yards and estuaries, with another of England's coasts very carefully done. "Haldane and company pooh-poohed the very idea of German spies in England in pre-war days. How were these obtained?"

After Three Years.

Seattle, September 11.—After an absence of three years in the frozen north, Vilhjalmur Stefansson, noted student of Eskimos and Arctic explorer, has arrived in this city. This marks the end of an expedition which suffered an unusual share of vicissitudes even for Arctic exploration. Stefansson, after several journeys into the far north where he learned to live as an Eskimo, and to speak the different Eskimo dialects, finally succeeded in 1913 in gaining backing from the Canadian government for another trip of exploration.—Manila Bulletin.

Death of U. S. Ambassador's Daughter-in-Law.

New York, Aug. 12.—Mrs. Frank Page, who was Miss Katherine Sefton before she married the youngest son of the American Ambassador to Great Britain on June 3 last, died of infantile paralysis this afternoon at her home at Garden City, L. I. She became ill last Wednesday at noon. The attending surgeons obtained a quantity of the human blood serum, the use of which in the Willard Parker Hospital has been so promising, and gave Mrs. Page two injections. But she continued to grow worse until her death. How Mrs. Page got the disease is unknown. She had been in no infected district and, so far as any one knew, had come into contact with no infected persons.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

A BENEFICIAL PROJECT.

We reported an interesting item of news from our Canton correspondent yesterday, stating that the new Civil Governor is said to be taking steps to raise a sum of half a million dollars or more for the purpose of establishing in Canton a large manufacture where poor and homeless people may find employment. Chu Hing-lan holds the view—and undoubtedly the correct one—that the large number of robbers and brigands in the Province is, in the main, due to unemployment, and that the bringing into existence of such an industrial organisation as he contemplates will be at any rate helpful in restoring order in the restless district whose affairs he has been called upon to administer. Kwangtung has for very many years now been notorious for lawlessness and brigandage within its borders, and it has to be set on record that very few of the leading officials in Canton have taken any serious steps to rid the Province of cause for the reproach. The new Governor, however, has not been long in giving this long-standing problem his consideration, and if he is able to put his ideas into practical effect he will most certainly win for himself the admiration of Chinese and foreigners alike, not only here and in Canton, but also throughout the whole country, because the evil effect of the constant disorder in Kwangtung is, unhappily, felt far and wide so far as business is concerned.

At the time of the terrible Kwangtung floods last year, we more than once made the point that unless the thousands of people reduced to starvation and unemployment were given some more permanent form of relief than the doling out of rice, they would inevitably turn to robbery and piracy for means to keep themselves alive. So it would seem that the new Governor, in the plan which he proposes, has hit upon the very thing needed to save his Province from the ever-recurring turbulence with which it has so long been fated. In his recent interview with the Telegraph, Mr. Chu spoke very much to the point about the poor condition of the people, due to brigandage and general disorder in the Province, and that he was not merely uttering platitudes seems to be established by the announcement of the project to which we have referred. The scheme, if worked out on comprehensive lines, could be made not only to have beneficial effects so far as the suppression of crime is concerned: it has in it most promising possibilities in the direction of the encouragement of local industry. Kwangtung is naturally a most productive Province, but, at the same time, it has to face very considerable competition from foreign quarters in such industries as match-making and glass-making. Therefore any scheme which will help to encourage the organised growth of these and similar trades among the natives of the Province would be doubly welcome to the people. And for that reason the plan put forward by the new Civil Governor has much to commend it. It would, when in full operation, prove a real boon to the Province and cause the name of its originator to be long remembered by a people, who, in the main, desire nothing better than to be left to follow their avocations in peace and quietude.

It will thus be seen that this proposal of what practically amounts to a State-organised industrial venture can be made to work to the general advantage of the community from many standpoints. Our hope is that, for the sake of the Province itself and of a larger circle of interests outside its limits, the idea will not end in mere "consideration." Hongkong, by reason of its close trade association with Canton, has more than a passing interest in the important questions which we have here broached. For peace and order in the adjacent Province invariably means good business for this Colony. We have had more than enough of disturbed conditions in Kwangtung in the recent past, and it is high time a reign of better conditions were brought in. The proposal noted is a most promising one. We hope that it will promptly be put into effect.

Mail Matter.

Of late there have been very considerable delays in the arrival of mails by the Siberian route, both at Home and in the Far East. The war is, of course, largely responsible for this fact; but, considering all the circumstances, it is fortunate both for business people and ordinary residents that communication between Hongkong and the Homeland is not more frequently interrupted than it is. In this respect the overland Siberian route has proved a great blessing to the one class and the other. It is seldom that mail matter sent this way goes astray, though quite recently some was lost at sea through the submersion of a vessel, and more still through capture by the Germans. On the whole, however, the war has made very little difference to the facilities for corresponding, save that letters now take considerably longer than they did in pre-war days. On this point of delay, which might conceivably be of extreme importance to business people, we understand that recent advice received in the Colony suggest that firms will be well advised in future, when making use of the Siberian route, to send duplicates of any enclosures by way of Suez. The suggestion is an interesting and important one to a shipping and business Colony like ours, and we pass it on in the hope that it will prove of some value to those whom it most concerns.

More Sanitary Inspectors Wanted.

As Mr. Goldring knows Hongkong well, he was not, of course, in the least surprised to meet with opposition when he advocated the engaging of more sanitary inspectors. In this case the opposition took the form of some rather wearisome question-begging by the Head of the Department. No one—and probably Mr. Goldring least of all—supposes that the Board can send out into the highways and the byways and compel sanitary inspectors to come in, at a time when the ordinary sources from which such men are drawn are themselves short-handed. But the war is not going to last forever, and, after it is over, as Mr. Goldring pointed out, Kowloon will probably become more densely populated than ever. Of course it may be that Mr. Tratman cherishes the delusion that the existing staff of inspectors cannot find enough to do. We should like to see a law passed that would compel some of the Government officials to do a few hours' inspecting, piggin on their own account two or three times a week. They might then get some idea of how necessary a large staff is, and at the same time might come to realise what apparently has never yet occurred to them: that Hongkong is a fitfully insanitary place, and that, if tax-payers were to send in a protest to the Government thereon every day in the year, they would not be overstepping right or reason.

Shum Again.

Judging from our Canton correspondent's statement yesterday and from news which we received before going to press, it seems clear that Shum Chun-huan means to play the part of fly in the ointment to the very last gasp. The officials sent down from Peking have done splendid work in establishing peace, and, if Shum had a tittle of the patriotism of which he preaches, he would bless them for it and would do all in his power to further their worthy aims. Instead, he proceeds to dictate to Chu Hing-lan and even to question his authority to take over the seals. In a word, Shum is what he has been ever since the revolution—an emphatic nuisance; a selfishly ambitious man who thinks that no pie can be digestible unless he has had his chief hand in making it. His republicanism is a farce, and how he has contrived to hoodwink many genuine republicans of the South is one of those mysteries that will never be solved. As the writer of our recent special article on the Canton trouble pointed out: a post awaits him in Peking if he will consent to take it; if not, the best thing that he can do is to remove himself out of China altogether.

A foreman coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Hasland, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting one of his employees. The story was that the complainant was sent to get a weighing machine, and, when he came back defendant said he had been far too slow on the job and struck him in the side and on the head with a heavy instrument. Complainant's head was very much bandaged. Defendant said the complainant was going to strike him and as he warded off the blow the piece of wood struck complainant on the head. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 or 14 days, and bound both parties over.

DAY BY DAY.

ECONOMY IS THE THIEF OF TIME.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; rain. (1915, 75 sunshine.) Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 79; rain. (1915, 81 sunshine.)

The Mails.
English Mail (via Negapatam).— Due per a.s. Hirano Maru and a.s. Glaucus to-morrow, Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Empress of Japan at 10.30 a.m. to-day.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 25/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 48th anniversary of France's entire rejection of the German peace proposals.

The Ecuador.

The Pacific Mail steamer Ecuador is to leave Hongkong on October 4 instead of October 7.

New Hongkong Theatre.
We are informed that the New Hongkong Theatre will exhibit the sixth, seventh and eighth episodes of "Neal of the Navy" to-night and the two following nights.

Bijou Theatre.
We are asked to remind patrons of the Bijou Theatre that the last two episodes of the exciting drama "Neal of the Navy" will be screened there to-night, to-morrow and Friday.

Victoria Theatre.

Our readers are reminded of the high class variety entertainment which the Venus Concert Party is giving at the Victoria Theatre to-night and to-morrow night. The proceeds will be devoted to the Jutland battle widows and orphans' fund.

The "Whatnots."

The "Whatnots," a touring company of variety artists, are coming to Hongkong and will open for a short season at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday next. They are bringing the latest in song and dance, magic and comedy. The press reports speak very highly of them, and they have had very successful seasons in Bombay, Batavia and Bangkok. We understand that the show is of the same class as the Melbourne's, in which case Hongkong will welcome it very heartily.

Heavy Opium Fines.

Inspector Wilden, of the Revenue Office, prosecuted in two cases of unlawful possession of opium at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hasland, this morning. One man was found in possession of 20 taels of prepared opium when he was going on the a.s. Oa Lee. The drug was found concealed in the false bottom of a truck. A fine of \$2,000, or 12 months' hard labour, was imposed. In the other case a man was found on the Praya with 17 taels concealed round his waist. His Worship inflicted a penalty of \$1,700, or 12 months' hard labour.

Matrimonial Troubles.

A wife charged her husband at the Magistrate this morning with assault. A story was told of how the man had not supported the woman for several months and had been frequenting places of ill repute. The woman found her husband last night in one of these places, and when she complained she was set upon by the man and some other women. A district watchman saw the man beating the woman. Mr. F. A. Hasland, before whom the case was heard, remanded the case, so that both parties could be seen by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

A Ceole Squabble.

A foreman coolie was charged before Mr. F. A. Hasland, at the Police Court this morning, with assaulting one of his employees. The story was that the complainant was sent to get a weighing machine, and, when he came back defendant said he had been far too slow on the job and struck him in the side and on the head with a heavy instrument. Complainant's head was very much bandaged. Defendant said the complainant was going to strike him and as he warded off the blow the piece of wood struck complainant on the head. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 or 14 days, and bound both parties over.

COMPANY REPORT.

The Douglas Steamship Company Limited.

The report of the above Company, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-third ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on September 26, at noon, states:

The General Managers beg to submit to the shareholders their report on the thirty-third year's working of the Company, ending June 30th, 1916.

After paying all running expenses, decking charges, Premium of Insurance, bonus to captains and officers of steamers, remuneration to Consulting Committee and auditors' fees, the amount at Credit of Profit and Loss account is \$459,150.55 out of which an interim dividend of 10%吸收 \$100,000.00 was paid on the 27th of March last and subject to the approval of shareholders it is proposed to appropriate the balance remaining as follows:

To pay a Final Dividend of 2% ... \$20,000.00 To pay a Bonus of \$3 per share ... 180,000.00

To Write off from the value of the Company's Steamers and properties (equivalent of 8% less the amount of Reserve Fund) ... 92,150.55

To Place to Reserve Fund ... 78,000.00

\$350,150.55

Cargo was plentiful on the coast run until the political disturbances in China occurred, since when trade has fallen off considerably: this however has been offset to some extent by the higher rates of freight obtainable.

During the year the a.s. Haimun was sold, and the a.s. Moira (renamed Haimong) has been purchased, and arrived early in December and after considerable alterations to render her suitable to our trade, and an extensive overhaul, commenced running at the end of January, and is proving very well adapted to our requirements.

The Company's Fleet has been maintained in good condition, but it must be remembered that as the steamers increase in age, expenses for overhaul are proportionately heavier.

Consulting Committee — Mr. J. W. O. Bonnar resigned on leaving the Colony, his place being taken by Mr. A. O. Lang. The Committee now consists of Hon. Mr. David Landale, Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. Robert Shewan, who retire but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors. — The accounts for the first half year were audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown and Mr. A. R. Lowe and for the second half year by Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. F. Maitland the latter acting for Mr. Brown, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Brown now retire but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAPRAK & CO.

General Manager:

Profit and Loss Account:

To Dividend paid for June, 1915... \$90,000.00

To Amount written off for Depreciation for 1915 ... 46,434.04

To Bonus paid to Officers and Engineers for 1915 ... 6,957.00

\$143,391.04

To Exchange A/c. 7,864.54

To Bonus paid to Officers and Engineers for 1916 ... 7,134.00

To Consulting Committee Remuneration ... 2,000.00

To Auditors' Fees ... 600.00

To Remuneration to General Manager for Office Expenses ... 10,000.00

To Interim Dividend paid March, 1916 ... 100,000.00

To Balance as per Balance Sheet... 350,150.00

450,150.00

\$621,140.13

By Balance of Profit and Loss Account, June, 1915 ...

143,391.04

By Interest, interest on Mortgages & Fixed Deposits ...

19,437.38

By Profit over book value of Buoys and Moorings sold ...

1,000.00

By Profit over book value of a.s. "Haimun" sold ...

36,197.90

By Profit on running the Company's Steamers & Steam Launch during the year ...

421,113.81

\$621,140.13

CONFESIONS.

I always said I never wished To see my soldiers fight; I like to have them all around, So merry and so bright. I like just to manoeuvre them And march them on parade And shout my orders in a voice That can't be disobeyed.

I never looked on my big guns As ought but children's toys, I always stuffed up both my ears: They made a frightful noise. I little thought this day would come When they'd be used in war, Indeed I feel one really should From battle them deba.

I really did my best to stop The Austro-Serbian fight, Although I know quite certainly 'Twas Austria in the right; I never begged her on to send That most forbidding note, In fact, I wasn't quite prepared. And that's just what I wrote.

I never thought that Germany Could fight a world in arms, Though people often told me that My army caused alarm; I had them ready certainly Down to the last sabre, But then, you know, in Germany Efficiency has place.

I never meant to fight a war On both fronts—east and west, That's if it meant that Britain too Joined France at her behest; I was assured by all my spies That Britain would not fight And really could not, if she would, D spite her naval might.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Strongly Fortified German Work Falls.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 19, 2.20 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, says that south of the Acre we made another important advance to-day in the strongly fortified German work between Bouleaux Wood and Ginchy, which is styled "The Quadrilateral," and which has hitherto resisted our efforts. It fell completely into our hands resulting in the advance of our line to a depth of a thousand yards on a front of a mile. Seven machine guns and numerous prisoners were taken in this most successful operation. The enemy counter-attacks north of Flers were driven back with loss and we progressed. Hostile troops massing for a counter-attack at Less Bousuis and Morval were caught by artillery and dispersed. The following additional guns have been captured since September 15; five heavy howitzers, two field guns, three heavy and three light trench mortars, and a number of machine guns. Ten German officers and 300 men have been captured within the last twenty-four hours. There was considerable aerial activity yesterday several enemy machines being driven down. Four of our machines are missing.

Enemy's Colossal Losses.

September 19, 2.50 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says the feature of the fighting on September 15 and 16 was the colossal losses of the enemy, which are undoubtedly a record for a battle of similar duration. Enemy dead observed on a wide front on Friday evening out-numbered those of the British by eight to one. Whole trenches were literally paved with corpses.

A German Tribute.

September 19, 6.25 a.m.

The German-American correspondent, Carl Wiegand, has been permitted to cable to New York from Berlin that it is most probable that the Germans on the Somme had to retreat at various points as the result of a "tremendous and splendidly executed Anglo-French attack." He says it will not be surprising if Peronne and Combles fall to the Allies.

A QUIET RUSSIAN REPORT.

September 18, 2.55 p.m.

A Russian communiqué says on the western Russian front there is nothing important. In the Caucasus, the Turkish attacks in the region of the village of Adiga were repulsed.

SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

Germans' Last Ports Taken.

September 18, 5.15 p.m.

General South reports that the British have occupied Lindi and Mikindani, the last remaining ports held by the Germans in East Africa.

General Smuts' Progress.

September 18, 7.15 p.m.

General Smuts has continued the occupation effected by the naval men, marines and African troops. Small German forces have retired inland. The enemy has been dislodged from the Uluguru Hills, having lost many men and quantity of stores and most of his artillery and ammunition. Remnants of the enemy have retired to the south-east, abandoning sixty-five Germans, thirty-four of whom were sick and several Boer prisoners. West of the Uluguru Hills General Vandeventer is approaching the great Ruaha river towards Mahenge, and is driving a strong enemy detachment before him.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

NO EXPORT PERMITS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. J. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Football.

It is proposed that a football team should take part in the Hongkong Association Football League. All members interested in the proposal are asked to meet at the Headquarters' Club on Monday, Sept. 25th, at 5.30 p.m. No. 3 Company.

All ranks will return their Rifles to Armoury at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 22. The O. C. Company will supervise. They will draw Rifles at 5 p.m. on Friday, Sept. 29.

Headquarters' Club.

Members using the Club on Friday, next, between the hours of 5 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. are required to appear in uniform. The premises will be open to ladies during that time.

Parades.

Friday, Sept. 29.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Companies, Ambulance Platoon and Maxim Gunners will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. Uniform with Helmets.

No. 4 Company.

Will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 27. Uniform with Helmets.

Defaulter's Parade.

A parade of Absentees from Drill without permission has been

EARL KITCHENER'S DEATH.

The Hongkong Memorial Services.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Colonial Secretary, sends us for publication a copy of a despatch No. 323 of August 15 from His Excellency the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a copy of Mr. Bonar Law's reply to His Excellency's despatch No. 246 of June 17 regarding the death of Earl Kitchener. They are as follows:—

Government House,
Hongkong,
15th August, 1916.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch No. 246 of the 17th June, I have the honour to inform you that a Memorial Service to the late Lord Kitchener and his staff and the others who lost their lives in H.M.S. Hampshire was also held at the Union Church of Hongkong (Presbyterian). I regret that I omitted to report this in my previous despatch.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) F. H. MAY,
Governor, &c.

The Right Honourable
Andrew Bonar Law, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.,

Downing Street,
29th July, 1916.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 246 of the 17th June, regarding the death of Earl Kitchener and his Staff and the loss of His Majesty's Ship Hampshire, and to inform you that a copy has been laid before His Majesty the King.

2. I have also caused copies of your despatch to be forwarded to the Foreign Office and India Office.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor
Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G.,
&c., &c., &c.,

THE GOLD NUGGET.

Thief Caught After a Chase.

An exciting thief-chase took place in Wellington Street this morning. A man went into a shop there and said he wanted to buy a gold watch. He saw a nugget of gold lying on the counter, and he picked up and asked the value of it. Whilst the master was not looking, he slipped the nugget into his pocket, and, after some argument about the price of the watch, said he did not want to buy it. He was about to leave when the fokis noticed that the nugget was missing. They called to him, but he ran off down the street. Chase was given, but the man managed to elude his pursuers until he was in Queen's Road. Here a foki struck at him and he fell down, and was arrested by a Police Reserve constable who had just come up. At the Police Station, the nugget was found clutched in his hand.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, Sergeant Cockle said the man was found to possess no money, although he was supposed to be buying a watch.

The man, who had been banished in 1912, was, for returning before he ought to have done, sentenced to 12 months' hard labour, and for the larceny he was sent to gaol for a further period of three months and ordered to undergo four hours' stocks.

THERE IS NOTHING TO JOKE ABOUT

In a backache. It may be serious, particularly with women. In all events it is sure to handicap your activities, at work or at play. There is no need to suffer.

Speedy relief is found in LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM. The sovereign cure for all external aches and pains.

Why endure pain when you can stop it? That's what LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM does.

And it does it quickly. Backaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, sore throat, and headaches speedily and positively relieved. You will be sorry you had not heard about it sooner.

Sold at 1s. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL.

OUR

DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS.—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

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INSURANCE CO.,

in which are vested the shares of

THE OCEAN MARINE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS

ASSURANCE CO.

The Undersigned AGENTS for

the above Company are prepared

to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE

at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

YORKSHIRE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1884.

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the above Company are prepared

to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE

at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

AGENTS.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR & JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, September 21,

1916,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms; Duddell Street,

ex s.s. "FERNANDO PO" from Lisbon,

101 Cases Wines and Liqueurs.

72 Cases Provisions

(in lots to suit purchasers.)

Also

24 Cases Whisky.

13 do Ale.

23 do Stout.

66 do Dutch Beer.

18 do Claret.

Small lots of Port, Sherry,

Burgundy & Champagnes

and

A Quantity of Cigars.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE

From CALCUTTA, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"

having arrived from the above

Ports, Consignees of cargo are

hereby informed that all goods

are being landed at their risk

into the hazardous and/or extra

hazardous Godowns of the Hong-

kong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or

from the wharves, delivery may

be obtained.

No claims will be admitted

after the Goods have left the

Godowns, and all Goods remain-

ing undelivered after the 28th

inst. will be subject to rent.

Claims against the steamer

must be presented within 10 days

of arrival otherwise they will not

be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been

effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.

Agents

Hongkong, September 20, 1916.

SMART SHIRTS

The popularity of "Summit" Coloured Shirts is continually increasing, for there is a charm and comfort about the soft dressing that is irresistibly attractive.

Made with stiff or soft double cuff, and scientifically cut neck bands that ensure perfect fit.

Every "Summit" Shirt is guaranteed colour fast and any shirt that fades will be replaced or purchase money refunded.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

Telephone 346.

NEW MATERIALS FOR SPORTS COATS.

REAL HARRIS, RAINPROOF, ETC., ETC.

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16, DES

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON, via S'pore, Penang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles...	NAMUR Capt. S. C. Warner	8 a.m. 24th Sept.	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.....	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R. N. R.	about 26th Sept.	Direct Service
LONDON via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles.....	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	noon 6th Oct.	Direct Service
SHANGHAI, Moji, NORE Kobe and Yokohama.....	NORE Capt. D. Asbury	about 10th Oct.	Direct Service

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through-tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to:

E. V. D. Parr,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 20th Sept., 1916.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States, and Europe via Vancouver.

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.

Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22½ days.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons Gross Register, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most Luxurious ship on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILENGS FROM HONG KONG

Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.

EMPEROR OF ASIA 4 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA 29 Nov.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA 1 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 27 Dec.

Montague 7 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Montague calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing List, etc. please apply to:

P. D. SUTHERLAND,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 22nd instant.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Shirala," tons 5,306, Capt. A. J. Terry, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 22nd instant.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1916.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For LONDON City of Manila Sails.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton,
Hongkong, 15th Sept., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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14

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamer	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, and Yokohama.	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka Kikuo Maru Capt. Cope Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Nomura Nikkō Maru Capt. Takeda Atki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	SUN., 24th Sept., at noon THURS., 5th Oct., at noon WED., 11th Oct., at noon MON., 12th Oct., at noon TUES., 13th Oct., at noon FRI., 13th Oct., at 4 p.m. TUES., 14th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang, Rangoon.	Tosa Maru Capt. Sakamoto	TUESDAY. T. 10,000 (26th Sept.)
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca & C'bo.	Pesang Maru Capt. Kusabiki	MONDAY, T. 10,000 (25th Sept.)
MOJI and Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Shinobu	THURSDAY, T. 8,000 (21st Sept.)
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura	SATURDAY, T. 8,000 (23rd Sept.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	FRI., 13th Oct., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	THURS., 21st Oct., at 10 a.m.
		T. 16,000 (Sept., at 10 a.m.)

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, S'pore, Francisco, Panama and Colon.	Tsuyama Maru	SATURDAY, 21st October.
	Tons 15,000	

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

VIA SAN FRANCISCO LINE OF THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	23rd Sept. at 10 30 a.m.
Tenyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct., at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10 30 a.m.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	Leave Kobe, 5th October.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	Leave Nagasaki, 17th November.
		* Via Manila, Omitting Shanghai. * Capt. on board proceeding to South America.
		For the voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
		Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.
		ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
		Passengers may travel by Railways between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
		SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
		VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUITOS and VALPARAISO, THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.
Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru	18,500 - 15 knots	20th Sept. at noon.
		For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.
		Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONG-KONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Tjikondari 12th Oct. | S.S. Tjikembang 12th Dec.

Karimoo 11th Nov. | S.S. Arakan 11th Jan.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to:

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

HONGKONG/AMOY Szechuen Lian

ILOILO Shantung

SHANGHAI Shantung

WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN Haichow

HONGKONG/CHIHLI Chihli

SHANGHAI Yingchow

From Taiko Dock. From Quarry Bay (T.S.R. Wharf.)

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu," "Taming," and "Tean;" Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Ahuu," "Cheung," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS.</

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.
Up To the Minute.

	b.	\$	Banka.	760.00.
Unions.	b.	\$	920.00.	
H.K. Fire.	b.	\$	385.00.	
Douglas.	b.	\$	134.50.	
Indos. (Def.)	ea.	\$	129.00.	
China Sugars.	a.	\$	113.00.	
Malabon Sugars. ss.	b.	\$	38.00.	
Langkata.	b.	T	25.50.	
K'loon Docks.	b.	T	131.00.	
Shai Docks.	b.	T	75.00.	
Cements.	b.	\$	10.10.	
H.K. Tramways. ea.	\$		7.30.	

POLICEMAN CHARGED.

Alleged Theft in Hospital.

The hearing was continued, at the Police Court this afternoon, of the case in which an Indian Police Sergeant stands charged with theft of \$10 from a wardmaster at the Government Civil Hospital, who was keeping the money for a patient. Mr. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Miss Massey acted as interpreter for a Russian witness named Boleslaw Pawlowits, who said he was in Hospital on the 14th of this month and remembered a drunken man being brought into the ward. He was in charge of an Indian constable and a boy. Witness he could not recognise the defendant as the policeman. After the drunken man came in he was laid on the bed and the chief ward master went upstairs to fetch some medicine. While he was away the boy undressed the man; then the Indian took the clothes, emptied the pockets and put everything he had on a small table. The Indian then put small money in one place, cigarettes in another and held some notes in his hand. There was no one else there but a policeman and the Chinese boy who had done the undressing.

His Worship:—What has become of the patient whose money this is alleged to be?

Mr. Wodehouse:—He was an officer and has gone with his ship. The money had been recovered, added Mr. Wodehouse.

Witness went on to say that when the wardmaster came back the policeman asked him if he might go, but he was told he must wait. The wardmaster looked at the money and said it was not all there. He asked the Indian, where the other \$10 note was. The Indian replied that he did not know where it was, and they might search him if they wished. The wardmaster made a motion to search him, and the Indian who had his arms out, put his hand in his pocket and when he took it out there was a note in it. The Indian exclaimed:—"That is my money," and the wardmaster opened the note and showed it to everyone, at the same time saying:—"This is the note which was stolen."

Cross-examined, witness said before the drunken man was brought into the ward it was possible he had been taken into the office outside, but he did not know whether the wardmaster was there.

A Russian sailor named Alexis Gema also gave evidence, saying that the wardmaster yesterday asked him (witness) several times to say that the Indian took out the money from his own pocket. He did not know why he should ask him to say that. He had not been asked to say anything more.

The case was adjourned.

Field Glass Fund.

One pair binoculars, contributed by Mr. O. H. Gale, Civil Service, Hongkong, is now to be added to the list of glasses received and forwarded to the Lady Rotaris Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, eleven hand telescopes, thirty-seven binoculars and a donation of \$75.00.

BODY SHIELDS AND ARMOUR.

Protection Against Machine Gun Fire.

In the *Observer* Sir A. Conan Doyle writes:—

It is more than twenty-five years since I recorded my impressions that the soldier should be given protective armour. I was first convinced upon this point by the case of Ned Kelly, the bushranger. It will be remembered that Kelly was held up by the police in the early dawn, and that upon his emerging from the hut in which he had taken refuge they fired at him again and again. Instead of falling, he walked about, and returned their fire for a long time, until they began to think that he had some supernatural power. At last a lucky shot brought him down, and then, rushing in, they discovered that he had fashioned himself a rude suit of iron armour, which had defied their bullets. The whole world heard the story, and yet they do not seem to have reasoned that if the outlaw could do this it was worth while for the soldier to do it also.

And certainly there were some obvious objections. Armour was heavy, and speed was an essential in military operations. Even an enthusiast upon the subject could only recommend a limited protection over vital parts. But then at last came trench warfare, and at once all objections were removed. Speed ceased to matter, since a progress of a very few miles in a day was a victory. The Army was not changing its position, so the question of transport was not difficult. Armour could be brought up to the front line trenches and left there for their occupants, like the periscopes, sniper shields, mortars, or other fixtures of modern warfare.

We have recognised this fact to the extent of giving the men helmets. It was done slowly, but it was done. But the body armour is long overdue. I am not caring at the War Office, who have performed miracles, and deserve all the gratitude the nation could show them. But so many recognised needs had to be met that there has been no time or energy left to tackle the new problems. None the less, it is most essential that they should be tackled, and without the loss of a day. From now onwards the Germans will be, we believe, on the defensive. They will hope, therefore, to cause us greater losses than we can expect, and so eventually to wear our strength down to a level with their own. That is their game.

There are two methods of meeting it. One is the big gun, by which we crush them from a distance; the other is some protective device by which we can bring ourselves unharmed through their shrapnel and machine-gun fire. The thing can be done. It only needs energy and determination to do it.

Causes of Casualties.

An experienced observer who was present at the Somme has reckoned our losses there to be due 10 per cent. to heavy shells, 45 to shrapnel, 45 to machine-guns, 5 to rifle fire. If this estimate be approximately true, then 70 per cent. of our losses are avoidable if the whole body could be sheathed in proper armour.

This is at present impracticable, but at least two-thirds could be covered, and two-thirds of the 90 per cent. avoided. Even our thin shrapnel helmets have largely reduced head wounds from shrapnel. A thicker plate, from the neck to the mid thigh, will keep it from the body, and will also hold out both the rifle and machine-gun bullet.

If you were only to cover the heart with a slip of steel 8 inches by 6, and weighing 10 or 12 pounds, you would be doing great work. When you remember the numerous cases where fatal bullets have been stopped or turned by purses, cigarette cases, books, or any obstacle, it is strange that we have not systematically covered the few really vital points. But I do not see why we should stop there. Let us once make up our mind that the thing has to be done, then the lives of our men and the winning of our battles depend upon it, and then we will bend every obstacle aside and carry it through.

SHANGHAI RUBBER.

To-day's Quotations.

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts received the following Shanghai rubber quotations (all buyers) this morning:—

Alma	14.75
Anglo-Java	13.00
Chemors	2.15
Dominions	18.00
Java Consolidated	23.50
Kroeweek	20.50
Senawang	19.00
Tebonge	23.25

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts advise us that the Langkat output is as follows:—

Sept. 1	... Tons 118
2	" 105
3	" 118
4	" 111
5	" 103
6	" 112
7	" 101
8	" 110
9	" 102
10	" 104
11	" 106
12	" 106
13	" 113
14	" 120
15	" 110
16	" 117
17	" 135
18 (no telegram)	" 116
Total for 18 days.	1,907
Daily average	106.94

The Weight Difficulty.

The chief difficulty, of course, is the weight. "Here is the poor soldier," says the critic, "who can hardly carry his burden now, and yet you propose to add this huge addition. It is impossible." So it is impossible. We can only give armour by taking other weights off him. That is certain.

First of all, what is the weight? In my opinion he could get all that is needful with sixty to seventy pounds, and that should include a pair of greaves for his shins. I will not give the exact way in which this would be attained, for I presume that our enemies are studying such points as well as we are, but at that weight I am confident that I can produce armour which will make a man immune to a large percentage of bullets. Let us, then, take that weight for the purpose of argument. If it should prove to be a quarter more it would not affect my conclusions. In any case, it is far too heavy for wear with the rest of the soldier's kit. Therefore, it is clear that the stormer—and I only suggest armour for a small minority, who shall be known as the "stormers"—carries no rifle, no tool, no rations, no cartridges. His helmet, his armour, his bag of bombs—with an automatic pistol in the belt—that is his entire load. He is not asked to carry it far or long. Across "no man's land" he goes, keeps down the fire of the machine guns, and prepares the way for the rush of the lighter armed riflemen behind him, whose job is to actually take and clear the trench.

Victory for us is now certain. It is not for me to say how long the struggle will last before the final breakdown of the enemy's strength comes, as come I am absolutely certain it will. The French resistance for five months at Verdun definitely turned the scales in our favour by shattering the German plans, and yet we must not imagine that there is a distinct weakening of the force still opposing us. We now have over two-thirds of the whole German Army—namely, 122 divisions—facing us, while the remaining 50 divisions, in co-operation with the Australians, are on the Russian front. But we are fully equal to the task we have undertaken.

The Army which we have built up during the past two years is bearing the hardest fighting with its spirit and morale unbroken. It is greater in numbers despite losses, and better equipped with all material than when the war broke out. Much blood has been shed by the French, and still more will yet be shed, but you will find not only the whole Army, but also the entire nation determined to carry on the war to a successful conclusion, since we are fighting not alone for our personal interests, but equally for the liberty of the world. We will not abandon the fight until that liberty is assured.

We know enough now of the Battle of the Somme to understand that where the German machine guns remained intact some of the best divisions of the British Army could not get forward. It was physically impossible. It is for us to make it physically possible. There is only one way by which this can be done. The air is so full of flying lead that the man must be hit. Then you must put something in front of the man to stop the lead. We have talked and written for more than a year. Surely at last something will now be done.

"VICTORY IS CERTAIN."

Gen. Joffre's Confident Prediction.

Paris, August 6.—The United Press, New York, published the following to-day from the General Headquarters of the French Army:—

In an interview with American correspondents on the occasion of the second anniversary of the declaration of war, General Joffre said it gave him great pleasure to meet the representatives of American public opinion, because it gave him an opportunity of expressing his appreciation of what the Americans had done for France during the present crisis.

France will issue from the conflict [remarked General Joffre] with her traditional friendship with America greatly strengthened, because we are not only fighting for an ideal which is equally dear to Americans and to Frenchmen, but we are also fighting, in a manner worthy of our ancestors who fought with your ancestors, for the attainment of this ideal.

Although our enemies are fighting to-day more bitterly than ever, yet, in view of the unity of action of the Allies, the entire world sees and understands clearly the destiny which is shaping final victory for us.

The characteristic of the present campaigns is the unity of action on all fronts which is bringing ever increasing pressure to bear on the enemy on all sides. While it was the French sacrifices in the early part of the war which enabled the Allies to prepare this unity of action, at the same time I am now proud to pay public homage to the manner in which our Allies to-day are discharging their obligations.

Russia, profiting by the time we were able to give her through being first prepared, has made increasing efforts towards drawing even more and more upon her inexhaustible resources of men and material until she is now able to pour on to the Eastern front armed masses which have attained the recent glorious achievement in Galicia.

Our preparations has, at the same time, enabled England to organize her full power of mobilization, the actual fighting value of her men having now been fully demonstrated on the Somme. Italy had a more difficult problem and more limited sphere of action, but her splendid accomplishments are now well known. The newly organized Serbian Army has displayed during the past week the unbroken fighting value with which it is ready to resume the campaign.

Although the enemy is still fighting desperately, yet the German plan of quickly transferring reserves to various fronts is no longer possible owing to the steady action of the Allies on the whole German front.

Victory for us is now certain. It is not for me to say how long the struggle will last before the final breakdown of the enemy's strength comes, as come I am absolutely certain it will. The French resistance for five months at Verdun definitely turned the scales in our favour by shattering the German plans, and yet we must not imagine that there is a distinct weakening of the force still opposing us. We now have over two-thirds of the whole German Army—namely, 122 divisions—facing us, while the remaining 50 divisions, in co-operation with the Australians, are on the Russian front. But we are fully equal to the task we have undertaken.

The Sergeant in charge of the Signalling Section will arrange for two Signallers to be in attendance on this date. Members residing at Kiplowill will parade at King's Park Range at 100 yards firing point at 4:30 p.m.

The results of the water polo matches played yesterday at the V.R.C. Bath were as follow:—

"A" Coy.—Platoon 2, will parade at Blake Pier at 3:45 p.m.

On Friday 22nd instant for firing Part of the Annual Course at King's Park Range. Dress Drill order.

The Sergeant in charge of the Signalling Section will

NOW WE TEAK CAPTIVES.

A Contrast to Ruhleben Camp.

A VILLAGE MURDER.

Aged Chinese in the Dock.

The third day of the Criminal Sessions opened before the Chief Justice this morning.

Tei Hing-tai was indicted on a charge of murder of Tang Siping, at Au Tau, the result of a quarrel over fung-shui. Prisoner is an old man of over 70 years.

Mr. G. N. Orme, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and prisoner, who was represented by Mr. Alabaster, pleaded not guilty.

When His Lordship entered the Court, prisoner rose from the floor, but, when on his feet, fell back and appeared to injure his back on a ledge. Since his last appearance in the Police Court he had had a long, flowing white beard shaved off.

Mr. Orme said the prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of deceased on July 13. The deceased man and the prisoner lived in neighbouring villages. There had been a lot of trouble owing to some fencing of the two villages. The old man resided in the village and deceased in the other, where he was a village elder and kept a shop near the market. It was close at this spot, which was handy for both villages, that the deceased man met his death. For a considerable time there had been trouble between the villages, the trouble arising from many reasons; particularly was there a dispute over the boundary of the villages on account of a fence which had been put up by order of the District Officer between the two villages and over a shrine belonging to the prisoner's village.

The prisoners have their own houses, in which they can buy practically anything except alcoholic drinks; they have their own committees for education, wood-carving, sports, etc., a good band of between twenty-four and thirty, and two theatrical companies, which give performances in Y.M.C.A. but Exercise is permitted at any time between morning and evening roll-call in three large compounds; and games, such as football, fistball, rounders, etc., are allowed. Athletic sports are being arranged for this month.

The prisoners wash their own clothes one day in each week, and all the floors in the camp buildings are scrubbed twice a week. Clothing of all kinds is supplied to the prisoners when their own is worn out. About a hundred of the prisoners have small plots of land for gardening purposes. The neutral journalist visitor adds that the general appearance of the prisoners affords clear proof of contentment and good health, which is not at all surprising in view of the really excellent conditions under which they live and the liberality and good quality of the food provided for them.

The daily rations allowed to each prisoner in the Leigh camp are as follows:—

Bread, 1 lb.

Meat, 1 lb.

Tea, 1 oz. or Coffee, 1 oz.

Salt, 1 oz.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

COMMERCIAL.

THE THIRD YEAR.

Allies' Renewed Resolve.

Commercial and Produce Markets.

London, August 9.—The Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent. The Open market rate for short loans is still 4½ to 5 per cent., and discount for four months' Bank bills 5½ per cent. The Silver market has shown further improvement, and bars are now quoted at 31½d. per oz. In the Rubber Share market the volume of business has been less, but prices are very steady. The Yokohama Specie Bank announces the cancellation of £500,000 Japanese bonds. With these further purchases the amount that has been redeemed in the last nine months comes to the considerable sum of over £3,750,000. The China Tea market has been very quiet. Coffee also is quiet, but prices show no change. Sugar maintains a firm tone, with a good demand at full prices. Peppers are firm, but quiet. Rice is firmly held. Manila Hemp has ruled firm, and prices are generally dearer. The market for Plantation Rubber is quiet, but prices at the close are slightly dearer. Standard Crepe being now 2s. 2d. per lb., and smoked sheet 2s. 2d. Fine Hard Para is 10½d. per lb. Straits Tin is £167 5. to £168 10s. for cash, and £168 10s. for three months' delivery.

Foreign Trade of the United States.

Final reports on the foreign trade of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1916, confirm the previously estimated great total of six and a half billions of dollars of commerce abroad. Imports, according to complete reports, amounted to \$2,192,000,000, which is \$524,000,000 above the imports of the preceding year, and \$476,000,000 above the average of the last five years. The June imports were \$246,000,000, which is the largest import trade ever shown in any month in the history of the country. It was \$17,000,000 more than that for May, and \$88,000,000 above that of June last year. The total value of exports for the last fiscal year was \$4,334,000,000, which was \$1,500,000 greater than for the year before, and more than \$2,000,000,000 above the average of the years from 1911 to 1914, inclusive. In June the exports amounted to \$476,000,000, which was a little less than for last May, but \$200,000,000 greater than for June last year. The year's balance of trade reached the unequalled total of \$2,188,000,000, being practically double that for 1915 and more than four times that of 1914, which were \$1,094,000,000 and \$471,000,000 respectively. The month of June contributed \$219,000,000 to the favourable trade balance of the year, which compares with an export balance of \$111,000,000 in June, 1915, and less than a half million dollars' import balance in June, 1914. Of the year's imports 68 per cent. entered free of duty, compared with approximately 62 per cent. in 1915. Of the June imports 62.6 per cent. were free of duty, as against 62.9 per cent. in June, 1915. The net inward gold movement amounted to \$114,000,000 for June, and \$404,000,000 for the year ended with June. The preceding fiscal year showed a net gold import of \$25,000,000, while 1914 showed a net gold export of \$45,000,000. The year's imports of gold amounted \$494,000,000, compared with \$172,000,000 in 1915, and \$67,000,000 in 1914. The year's imports of gold were \$90,000,000 as against \$140,000,000 in 1915, and \$112,000,000 in 1914. Gold imports averaged \$78,000,000 a month for the period from Aug. to December, 1915, less than \$12,000,000 a month for the period from January to May, 1916, but in June rose to \$123,000,000. June exports of gold amounted to \$3,335,333, or about \$3,000,000 less than the monthly average since December, 1915.

George R.I. To the King of the Belgians:

August 3, 1916 (midnight).

On this second anniversary of the day on which my country took up arms to resist the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, I desire to assure Your Majesty of my confidence that the united effort of the Allies will liberate Belgium from the oppression of her aggressors and will restore to her the full enjoyment of her national and economic independence.

I would also desire to convey to Your Majesty my deep sympathy in the grievous trials to which Belgium has been so unjustly subjected, and which she bears with such admirable fortitude.

George R.I. The King has received the following messages in answer to his telegram to the heads of the Allied States on the second anniversary of the declaration of war:

President Poincaré. I found your Majesty's telegram to-night on my return from the battlefield where the British and French troops are fighting like brothers side by side. It is impossible to watch them at their task without having absolute confidence in the success of the great cause which they are defending in common. I thank your Majesty for your message, and I assure you that France, in spite of her losses and her sacrifices, is, like Great Britain and the faithful Allies, determined to continue the war until right has conquered.

The Emperor of Russia. I think your Majesty for your message on the second anniversary of this great war, and I heartily reciprocate the resolution you make in conjunction with our gallant Allies. I am equally determined that we in Russia shall make good the sacrifices which my brave troops and my people have given to a just cause, which will bring the reward we seek, and that the peace for which we fight shall be secured by a complete victory over our enemies.

The King of Serbia. I share, from the bottom of my heart, the sentiments which your Majesty has been good enough to address to me on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war. I hasten to assure you with what satisfaction I receive this new witness of the inflexible resolve to achieve the triumph of the noble cause for which the precious blood of the brave soldiers of the Allies has run in streams.

The King of Italy. I am deeply touched by the telegram which your Majesty sent to me on the occasion of the second anniversary of the day on which began the great struggle in which Great Britain and her Allies are participating. I fully

THE RICE INDUSTRY.

Attempts to Regulate Price Condemned.

The third year of Great Britain's part in the war, which opened on August 4, was marked by every possible sign of the resolve of the whole Empire to persevere until complete and final victory is attained.

The King has fittingly expressed the national determination, in a message dated "Midnight, Aug. 3" addressed to the Sovereigns and Heads of Allied States; and in one to the King of the Belgians he renews the declaration that the Allies will continue the struggle until Belgium has been entirely liberated.

The King. To the Sovereigns and Heads of the Allied States:

August 3, 1916 (midnight). On this day, the second anniversary of the commencement of the great conflict in which my country and her gallant Allies are engaged, I desire to convey to you my steadfast resolution to prosecute the war until our united efforts have attained the objects for which we have in common taken up arms.

I feel assured that you are in accord with me in the determination that the sacrifices which our valiant troops have so nobly made shall not have been offered in vain, and that the liberties for which they are fighting shall be fully guaranteed and secured.

George R.I. To the King of the Belgians:

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President Poincaré. I found your Majesty's telegram to-night on my return from the battlefield where the British and French troops are fighting like brothers side by side. It is impossible to watch them at their task without having absolute confidence in the success of the great cause which they are defending in common. I thank your Majesty for your message, and I assure you that France, in spite of her losses and her sacrifices, is, like Great Britain and the faithful Allies, determined to continue the war until right has conquered.

The Emperor of Russia. I think your Majesty for your message on the second anniversary of this great war, and I heartily reciprocate the resolution you make in conjunction with our gallant Allies. I am equally determined that we in Russia shall make good the sacrifices which my brave troops and my people have given to a just cause, which will bring the reward we seek, and that the peace for which we fight shall be secured by a complete victory over our enemies.

The King of Serbia. I share, from the bottom of my heart, the sentiments which your Majesty has been good enough to address to me on the occasion of the second anniversary of the war. I hasten to assure you with what satisfaction I receive this new witness of the inflexible resolve to achieve the triumph of the noble cause for which the precious blood of the brave soldiers of the Allies has run in streams.

The King of Italy. I am deeply touched by the telegram which your Majesty sent to me on the occasion of the second anniversary of the day on which began the great struggle in which Great Britain and her Allies are participating. I fully

THE CHENGCHIATUNG INCIDENT.

Japan's Demands.

Peking, Sept. 10.—My telegram of the 4th, though based on authoritative information, gave an incomplete version of the Japanese demands on China in connection with the Chengchiatung affair (writes the Peking correspondent of the N. C. Daily News.)

Baron Hayashi presented four demands in writing, including the punishment of Chinese officers and the establishment of police stations as stated, plus the appointment of police advisers and the issue of a proclamation warning Chinese troops to avoid collisions with Japanese.

Verbally, Baron Hayashi asked for compensation for the families of those killed and an apology from the Military Governor, adding two desiderata of a serious character, namely, the appointment of Japanese military advisers at the headquarters of all the military commands in South Manchuria and East Mongolia and the engagement of Japanese instructors at military schools and academies.

The omission of any reference of Manchuria and Mongolia in respect of the last named implies that it is intended to apply to all China, this desideratum, therefore, coming within the category of Group V of the recent demands, regarded as so profoundly objectionable by the Chinese.

The Chinese Government is expected to reply to-morrow concerning some of the demands but refusing others especially those affecting the sovereignty of China.

The incident is attracting much attention and the action of Japan in pressing demands on China, when it is established that the indiscipline of a Japanese officer in forcibly entering the quarters of a high Chinese officer provoked the outbreak, is universally criticised. Chinese feeling is bitter on the subject and their view is that if Japan is animated with friendly feelings towards China she should deal with the case on its merit and not use it as an opportunity to revive in part, at a time of political crisis, the possibility which excited a national demonstration in 1915.

Chinese Version of the Affairs. Peking, Sept. 9.—In the main the Chinese report of the Chengchiatung incident is similar to the Japanese consular report, but it contains important additional particulars.

The report of the origin of the affairs is much the same, except that, after jostling, a Japanese named Yoshimoto and a soldier of the 28th Regiment began to fight, whereas the Japanese report stated that two Chinese soldiers beat the Japanese.

The principal point of the Chinese report is connected with the entrance of the Japanese into the headquarters of the 28th Division. After the Japanese policeman, having in the first place been refused admittance, returned with an escort, the Chinese report says that the Japanese forced their way into the headquarters and when the Chinese sentries tried to prevent their entrance the Japanese policeman wounded one sentry with his sword. Thereupon both sides opened fire, with the result that six Japanese and four Chinese were killed.

From that point the two reports differ somewhat. The Chinese mentions the intervention and detention of the Chinese magistrate but does not confirm the report that Chinese soldiers surrendered and fired on the Japanese barracks. Indeed, it is understood that the Chinese deny this.

On the arrival of Japanese reinforcements the latter occupied all the Chinese yamens, prohibited Chinese troops from staying within 30 li of the road from Sipingchien, forced the Chinese inhabitants to supply carts, laid a military telephone from Sipingchien and also took a census of the inhabitants of Chengchiatung.

The report adds that the Japanese arrested ten Chinese merchants and coerced them into signing a document stating inter alia, that the 27th Division was also concerned in the incident, which the Chinese affirm is incorrect.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

Banks ss. \$765

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. \$400

North Chinas b. t. 155

Unions b. \$320

Yangtze n. ex 78 \$260

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$154

H. K. Fires b. \$386

SHIPPING.

Douglasas b. \$1341

Steamboats ss. \$221

Indos (Def.) b. \$1281

Indos (Pref.) b. \$461

Shells n. 108/-

Ferries ss. \$8

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. \$112

Malabons ss. \$88

MINING.

Kalians n. 30/-

Langkats b. t. 261/4

Raubs b. \$250

Tronohs n. 30/-

Urals n. 84/-

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves b. \$881

Kowloon Docks b. \$131

Shai Docks b. t. 75

H'kew Wharves n. t. 85

LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$100

H. K. Hotels n. \$115

Land Invest. b. \$100

H'plores Est. b. \$6.75

K'loon Lands n. \$38

Shai Lands n. t. 94

West Points n. \$88

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 149

Kung Viks b. t. 14.25

Shai Cottons b. t. 98

Yangtszeapo b. t. 5.35

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$8

China Light & P. b. \$4.75

Providents b. \$9.00

Dairy Farms s. \$421

Green Islands b. & sa. \$10.10

H. K. Electrics b. \$531

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$160

Ropes n. \$33

Trans, Low Level b. \$7.35

Trans, Peak, old b. \$9.60

Trans, Peak, new b. cents 80

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$17.00

Watsons b. & sa. \$7.00

Mornig Posts b. \$6.90

Mornig Posts b. \$29

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Interest on Current Accounts at per cent per annum on Daily Balance, and on Fixed Deposit at

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COMMODORE, CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS OF H. M. SHIPS.

WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

VICTORIA THEATRE.

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ON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
AND
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

IN AID OF

The Widows and Orphans of the Jutland Battle.

PRICES \$1.50, \$1.00 & 50 Cts.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

COMMENCING AT 9.15 P.M.

POST OFFICE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WEATHER REPORT.

ARRIVED.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.10—No return from
Japanese stations.

Pressure has increased slightly over

Formosa and the Philippines and more

slightly at Tousra. It has decreased

slightly from Shanghai to Haiphong. At

6 a.m. this morning the typhoon was

situated off the south coast of Hanan,

moving northward.

The depression in the Pacific has either

filled up or moved northward.

At 11.33 Red South Cone with Ball

below hoisted.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours

ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.51 inch.

Total since January 1st, 73.35 inches.

against an average of 72.80 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.

Forecast.

E. to S.E.

gale,

overcast;

some rain.

2 Hongkong to Gap Rock.

E. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China be-

tween H.K. and Lamock.

strong.

4 South coast of China be-

tween H.K. and Hainan.

The same as No. 1.

DEPARTED.

Sept. 18.

Fangchow for Singapore via Swatow
Yungchin for Sigon
Fukiu M. for Singapore & Rangoon

Sept. 19.

Sado M. for Seattle via Shanghai

Shawhsing for Nanchang

Barone M. for M. jia

Luchow for Shanghai

Haihong for Fochow via Swatow

Chinhua for Hanoi via Manila

Tjilatjip for Kobe

Huichow for Canton

Shanghai for K. C. Wan

Empress of Japan for Vancouver via

Shanghai

Eastern for Moji & Kobe

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

Sept. 19.

Jabio M. for Tamsui via Swatow

Taizsien for K. C. Wan via Macao

Kwongkang for Canton

Haihong for Haiphong via K. C. Wan

Kwangtung for Canton

Sept. 20.

Kaiping for Penang

Linlin for Hanoi

Anyo M. for Va'paraiso via Moji

Fockang for Caputta via Singapore

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Por s.s. SKULE, from Bangkok, on

Sept. 19.

Campbell

Por s.s. JAPAN, from Calcutta, on

Sep. 20.

Aiken Mrs

Butterfield

Brunn Mr & Mrs

Bell Mrs

Por s.s. KAIPING, from Chiangmai,

on Sept. 20.

Corland Mrs

Golding Master

Golding Mrs

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Just arrived. Fresh assorted

American Sweets.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

at 8 a.m. at 8 a.m. at 8 p.m.

Barometer 29.76 29.75 29.77

Temperature 80 81 79

Humidity 83 82 92

Wind Direction E E E

Force 5 5 4

Weather o o or

Rain 0.45 0.00 0.60

Highest spot of Temperature 80

Lowest " " "

H.K. Observatory, September 20, 1916.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS COMPANY.

Commencing MONDAY the 25th.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

TUESDAY, September 26th.

"PEG O' MY HEART."

WEDNESDAY, September 27th.

"QUINNEYS."

THURSDAY, September 28th.

CAROLINE.

FRIDAY, September 29th.

"THE MORALS OF MARCUS."

SATURDAY, September 30th.

"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS."

Time and Prices as Usual.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

ENTERTAINMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 20th, & THURSDAY, 21st.

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VENUS

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